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attention of the American public because reports have it that Salisbury will be nominated for the Pulitzer Prize as a result of his Hanoi "factual reporting." Of course, nomination is not victory, nor does nomination for the Pulitzer Prize mean he will get it. As a matter of fact, I do not see how the Pulitzer Prize could be awarded him if the basis is factual reporting. But of course, that is a matter for the people who award the Pulitzer Prize to decide.

I hope it will be handled properly. For that matter, speaking as a former city editor of a metropolitan newspaper which received many awards for courage in journalism, I could not have Mr. Salisbury work for me.

(Mr. HEBERT (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. HEBERT'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CIA SUBVERSION OF NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION IS IMMORAL AND ILLEGAL

(Mr. REUSS (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday and today we have read a tale of the subversion of a highly reputable domestic organization. However, the subversion I speak of was not carried out by a covert enemy seeking to infiltrate into this organization. Rather the infiltration and subversion I have reference to was undertaken by our own Central Intelligence Agency. The organization thus infiltrated was the U.S. National Student Association.

The National Student Association was founded some 20 years ago on the campus of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. It was founded by a group of young idealistic men and women who believed that the responsibilities of citizenship could be developed through college student participation in student government activities on college and university campuses throughout the country. Spearheading the drive to found this organization was a group of young veterans of the Second World War. It was their conviction that democracy in action in the form of student government activities would prove a significant contribution in developing an informed citizenry.

It is ironic that the NSA, which has been in the forefront for liberal causes such as the civil rights struggle and the preservation of academic freedom, which in its early days had to fight the label "Communist front" organization that rightwing groups attempted to impose on it, should now be revealed as a captive of the Central Intelligence Agency.

At the present time, over 300 American college and university student governments, representing approximately 1½ million students, are affiliated with the National Student Association.

The newspaper reports indicate that since the early 1950's the CIA has been making cash contributions to the National Student Association through CIA-front organizations. Literally hundreds of thousands of taxpayer dollars, perhaps even millions, have been expended by the CIA in this irresponsible and unsupervised manner. While it is alleged that the CIA funds were used in connection with the association's international activities, the fact of the matter is that a domestic organization was infiltrated, subverted, and exploited contrary to the spirit of the act of Congress establishing the CIA. Under the laws of this country the CIA has no internal security function. The CIA's infiltration of the National Student Association is in my view unwarranted by its legislative mandate and constitutes an immoral interference in the activities of a domestic organization.

While I am shocked by this inexcusable behavior, I also believe that this incident indicates our failure to fulfill our responsibilities in the supervision of the activities of the CIA. Since most of us tend to regard the business of espionage as a dirty and shabby affair, we have been content in the past to delegate our responsibilities over the intelligence gathering activities to the executive branch of Government, content to ignore our own duties under the guise that greater supervision would jeopardize our "security." However, if our "security" has been jeopardized, we see now that the threat to democratic institutions, such as the NSA, has come from permitting this misguided infiltration by the CIA. Certainly, the value of the National Student Association as a democratic institution has been severely jeopardized by this episode. I do not know whether it will survive these revelations. I do not know whether the students of America will ever again deposit their confidence and trust in this organization. However, we have an obligation to remove the cloud not only cast directly upon the NSA but also upon the Peace Corps and upon private domestic organizations presently engaged in international activities. If the valuable work that these organizations perform is not to be destroyed, then we must initiate an immediate house cleaning.

I urge the President to review the activities of the CIA in infiltrating domestic organizations and in establishing domestic front groups. In my view, such activity is outside both the letter and the spirit of the law creating the CIA. If there is any doubt about this interpretation of the law, I would urge the President to so inform the Congress, so that appropriate legislative steps may be taken.

It is apparent that the National Student Association fell into the CIA's web of conspiracy because of an extreme shortage of funds. The student association was apparently desperate to obtain funds in order to carry on its programs. Therefore, as the second point in a program reviewing this miserable affair, consideration should be given to the development of legitimate means for the financing of the programs of the NSA

and other similar organizations. Non-profit foundations could perform yeoman service in funding such programs. We in Congress must give consideration to whether it is possible to establish "stringless" trust funds for assisting in these activities. In an open society, such activities should be carried on openly rather than under the arm of the Intelligence Agency.

It is essential that firm and resolute action follow swiftly these disclosures of the CIA's subversion of the National Student Association. If we hesitate to act decisively the value of other organizations and activities upon which the shadow of distrust has been cast by these events will be destroyed.

NEED TO REVISE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW—XX—THE NEGRO AND THE DRAFT

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the great shame and tragedy of our Nation has been its treatment of its Negro citizens. Although freed from bondage by the Emancipation Proclamation, the Negro population had been forced to accept the humiliating and degrading role, that of a second-class citizen existing within the framework of our democratic society. Today, despite the several civil rights laws and the voting rights law, the Negro is still the victim of the most blatant kind of discrimination. He must still tolerate segregated school systems, as well as bias in employment, housing, health services, and in the administration of justice.

To add to this intolerable situation are the allegations that the draft discriminates against the Negro. It is because of these allegations then, that I shall address myself, in my forthcoming remarks, to the subject of the Negro and the draft.

FREE LITHUANIA

(Mr. MONAGAN (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, today we mark the 49th year of celebration of Lithuanian Independence Day. Independence Day to Lithuanians, however, is not the same as Independence Day to Americans, for Lithuania is neither independent nor free. Since 1939 Lithuania has been subjugated to external control and is now a Russian colony.

The fact that the desire to be free and the hope for independence still burn within the hearts of Lithuanians in 1967 is a tribute to the strength, courage, and determination of these noble people.

In the 89th Congress, I successfully sponsored House Concurrent Resolution 416, directing world attention to the denial of the rights of self-determination to the peoples of Lithuania and other Baltic nations. The passage of this resolution represents a commitment of

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